

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. II

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 7, 1911

NUMBER 1

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of
Old Mills
a Specialty

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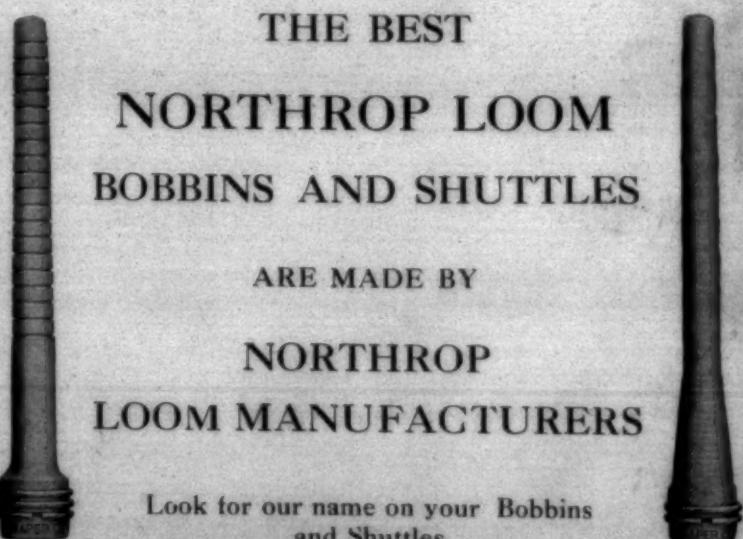
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Conditions are remarkably similar to those that existed in 1905, and we all remember the prosperity of 1906 and 1907.

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The best medium for reaching the Southern mills and the one that will show best returns is the

Southern

Textile Bulletin

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 2

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 7, 1911

NUMBER I

Export Problems

By B. Olney Hough in American Exporter

HE following article is written for the purpose of provoking discussion. There is a good deal to be said as to the position assumed, both for and against. Experiences and ideas of readers may be of much real value in fostering American export trade.

Bishop Kinsolving, of Brazil, was one of the speakers at the recent Pan-American Commercial Conference who referred to disadvantages incurred by American manufacturers in doing business through British, German or other foreign merchants, that is, importers, in Latin American countries. It seems to me there are two sides to this question which deserves more thorough discussion. American importers in Latin America capitals or elsewhere in the world would certainly facilitate the more rapid introduction of some lines of American goods, yet, personally, I feel that in a general way the function and the attitude of importing merchants of foreign birth is commonly understood. It seems to me that the idea is prevalent that an importing house in Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Aires, for example, is a national institution or a sort of sun for the needy manufacturer of its parent country, and that such an importing house labors morning till night out of pure patriotism to advance the commercial interests of the fatherland. I believe this to be a mistaken idea, be it British, German or American, not established solely for purpose of making money for proprietors, and that it is equally ready to take up a good American line as a good German or a British line providing it does compete with goods that have already introduced, or in to replace a European line already handled by an American line may have advantages in price and quality that will enable the importer to make larger profits. British or the German importer may be slower to see the advantages of the American line, and it may involve a good deal more work for the part of the American manufacturer to introduce his goods with a house than would be involved were he dealing with an American merchant.

It must be that I am mistaken, learning the details of American but I understood the bishop in cotton goods business that young Englishman proceeded to Shanghai to take charge of the piece goods business of the German firm in that market, buying without prejudice American, British or any other textiles that might commend themselves to him as likely to be handled with profit.

English and German manufacturers by no means invariably give their agencies or place the exclusive sale of their goods in the hands of an importer of their own nationality in a foreign market. Thus, Ruston, Proctor & Co., of Lincoln, England, one of the largest manufacturers in the world of steam engines, agricultural machinery, etc., are represented in the Argentine market by a British merchant, but in Brazil this English manufacturer has chosen as its representatives, etc., where an intimate contact with not one of the established British merchants in Brazil, but a German merchant there.

American merchants wherever established do not always confine themselves strictly to American goods. Almost invariably they find it an absolute necessity to supplement American lines with certain European lines, either because there is nothing like the European made in America, or because the European goods are so much superior to or cheaper than American goods, that for self protection and in order to make their bread and butter they are obliged to carry the European lines. These American importers are in precisely the same position as are British, German or any other importers in the same markets. I may illustrate the point that I am trying to make by telling the story of intimate friends of mine, Americans doing an import business in machinery in a certain foreign market. This house was offered a certain flour mill by an American manufacturer who was anxious to introduce his goods to be willing to consign mills of his manufacture to be paid for as sold. The American importers declined even this generous proposition, not because they were opposed to American flour mills or anything else American, but because in the first place, the American mill was

made with a wooden frame, which was unsalable in the country in question, because of damages almost certain to happen from the ravages of white ants or similar insects, on which account a certain make of English flour mill with an iron frame, was preferred. In the second place, even if this radical objection could have been overcome, something more would have been expected from the manufacturer. The American import house would have hesitated to take up the American mill because it could buy the British mills at very favorable prices, leaving a large profit; they were well known, thoroughly introduced and in general demand. To introduce the American machine would have required long, painful and profitless months of work. Practically no effort was required to sell the English mill. The Americans in charge of this import house had not expatriated themselves for fun; did not particular enjoy living in the country where they were located. They were there purely and simply to build up a money-making business, and while their natural inclination was to favor American manufacturers and so doing was the best policy for them, since they were known as "American" merchants, yet they were not subsidized by the American government, and they felt themselves entirely at liberty to buy goods most suitable for their purpose and those on which they could most easily and most quickly make the largest profits.

The moral that I am trying to draw is this: American importers would undoubtedly increase the business for American goods in any given market. It would frequently be possible for an American manufacturer to interest an American import house more quickly in his wares than an import house of British or German nationality. The American importer, however, would not greedily seize any and every line of American goods offered him, and the British or German house can also be interested in our suitable goods.

There are chances for American wholesale or general importers, even for retail establishments in a great many of the world's markets.

(Continued on Page 17)

Wage Earners in Cotton Textile Industry

(Continued from last week.)

Foreigners in the Industry.

THE first of the Greeks to leave their native hills to seek their fortunes in this country were shepherds, coming without their wives and engaging in the vending of fruits and candies until about 1895, when a few went into the Lowell cotton mills and demonstrated their adaptability for this work. Then began an influx which has continued until now. There is said to be a Greek population in Lowell of upward of 7,000, including 1,200 women and 200 girls. A large majority of both sexes work in the cotton mills. The married women of this race who are employed in the mills are young, with small families. They have some one to care for their children and work for one or two years only, then drop out to expend their energies on home and children. There is a tendency among the Greeks to put their children to work as soon as places can be found for them, whether or not the children have reached the age limit. Parents in Greece are sending their young children to the United States for mill work.

The Greeks live peaceably in the comparative seclusion of their colony and are regarded with some hostility by operatives of other races, a hostility no greater, probably, than that extended to each successive foreign race entering the industry. Their homes are the most crowded and of the most insanitary condition in Lowell. Although there appears a decided tendency among them to settle permanently in this country, they show little inclination to purchase homes here, sending their savings instead to Greece to support members of the family left there, or to pay the passage of relatives or prospective wives to America.

No other nationality has as yet gained and considerable foothold in the industry, although there are in many mills small scatterings of Turks, Armenians, Scandinavians, French (from France and Belgium), Germans, Hebrews and Lithuanians.

The overlapping of the successive tides of race entry into the industry makes it impracticable to present the various changes more definitely than in the foregoing statement as to the general trend. It is a noteworthy fact that in each change of personnel in the operatives it has been the cheaper labor of successive nationalities that has taken the place of the preceding class.

Negroes in the Industry.

Although there has been an enormous development of cotton manufacturing in the South and although the Southern mills suffered from a scarcity of labor until the financial depression of 1907, negro labor has not been utilized, except for the roughest work about the mills. In some mills negro men are employed in the picker room,

where a large amount of floating lint, dust and dirt is always found, and where the work is heavier and more disagreeable than in any other department of the mill.

In a few mills negro men are employed for the heaviest work in the card room, which is the next dustiest room in a cotton mill. Negro men are employed as dyehouse hands, as teamsters, as yard hands, as firemen, sometimes as engineers and sometimes as assistants in machine repair shops connected with cotton mills, but in the manufacturing process negro men never go beyond the card room, except that they occasionally work in the dye-house.

The number of negro men employed in the mills visited in this investigation was not ascertained, but it may be safely said that a majority of the mills in the South employ no negro labor at all, and that in the mills which do employ negroes the proportion of such workers is very small. In the 152 mills which were investigated in the South negro women and children were found employed in 18.

Of the 2,215 women employed in these 18 mills the 122 negro women were 5.5 per cent. They were employed almost exclusively as sweepers and scrubbers.

Of the 1,545 employees under 16 years the 44 negro children were 2.8 per cent. They, too, were principally employed as sweepers and scrubbers, but a few were waste gatherers, some boys worked in the picker room, three were alley boys and one a hand boy.

Sources of Labor Supply for Southern Cotton Mills.

In a preceding section it is seen that the labor force for the New England cotton mills has been recruited largely from the ranks of immigrants and children of immigrants who have poured into these States in such large numbers for the past 60 years. Not only is the working force in the cotton mills of these States largely made up of immigrants and their children, but the composition of the labor force at different periods in the last 60 years reflects the changes in the nationality and type of immigrants that have marked this immigration has gone to the Southern States, and the Southern mills have had, therefore, to recruit their labor force from the native population.

The number of spindles in the cotton mills of the Southern States increased from 1,600,000 in 1890 to 10,400,000 in 1908. This enormous increase has created a tremendous demand for white labor, which has been supplied almost entirely by the farms of the South. The negro population has contributed little to this industrial development, as negroes are employed only as general laborers about cotton mills and occasionally for the heavy work in the picker and opening rooms.

In New England, of the opera-

tives reported, only 27.3 per cent. had spent their early childhood on farms, while 44.5 per cent. were brought up in cities, as against 75.8 per cent. in the Southern group from farms and only 4 per cent. from cities. The 20.2 per cent. whose childhood was spent in villages were largely the children of cotton mill operatives who had moved from farms to cotton mill villages.

Some of those who reported that their early childhood was spent on a farm came from small farms in the mountains of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. The exact proportion of these coming from the mountains was not secured, and the proportion varies greatly in different sections. Taking the mill population as a whole, for the mills visited during this investigation the percentage of such operatives was very much smaller than the percentage of those who come from the lowland farms surrounding the cotton mill villages.

For varying reasons the small farmers leave the farm and move to the mill village. Some have been unsuccessful as farmers. Some have been disheartened by poor crops or low prices. Others have perhaps, been moderately successful but hope for a more comfortable life, with a larger remuneration, at the cotton mill. Whatever discontent with their conditions or desire for improvement exists is fostered by the labor agent, who is usually the head of a family which has been successful at the mill and who canvasses the country thoroughly and frequently.

When the mill needs workers, one of the plans used to obtain them, as outlined to the secretary of one of the mills, is to select a day when there is a circus, show or celebration in town, which will assemble many farmers from the surrounding country. "Dodgers," setting forth the benefits to be derived from cotton mill work and the amounts paid to children and adults, with a few attractive statements as to what can be earned by a family of so many workers, etc., are gotten out, and not given to the farmers, but dropped into their wagons where they will be sure to find them when they get home. Letters are received in reply to these, and many families are obtained. Another plan is to post similar dodgers in small stations.

The personnel of the family often accounts for migration from the farm to the cotton mill. The widow with children too young for farm work readily seizes the opportunity for her children to help in the support of the family at lighter work. The father who is disabled is also easily induced to bring his family from the farm to the mill, where he can get the benefit of his children's labor.

Fathers whose only disablement consists in laziness are also easily induced to bring their families to

the mill village for the same reasons, but the percentage of fathers of this kind found during this investigation was very small and leads to the conclusion that the extent to which these cases exist in Southern mill villages has been very much exaggerated.

In the New England States cases were found of immigrant fathers still hale and hearty, and entirely able to work, who had retired from active labor and lived on the earnings of their children, and the percentage of such fathers in New England mill towns did not differ largely from the same class found in Southern mill towns.

The New England mills are mostly situated in cities and Southern mills in the small villages. The cases of indolent fathers in the New England towns would be, therefore less generally known in the community and would attract less attention than the small mill villages of the Southern States.

Another type of family attracted to the cotton mill is that which has a predominance of females. Necessity may compel the women and girls to assist in the support of the family, and while the farm work is not suited to their strength to work at the mill, which is light and unaffected by the vicissitudes of the weather, is attractive to them.

Some of the larger mills have sent agents into the mountains and secured a goodly number of mountain farmers. Aside from these, however, except in the mountains located near the foothills or in the mountains, there is only a sprinkling of mountain families. Mills in western North Carolina, mills in Spartanburg, Greenville, and other large mill towns in upper South Carolina and mills in Northern Georgia and northeastern Alabama were found to have many mountain people among their employees. Mountaineers were not found at any great distance from the mountains, however, except occasionally among migratory families.

Attempts to import mountaineers in large numbers have usually proved unsatisfactory. One mill in South Carolina secured a carload of people, about eight families, one time. Of these, only one family remained at the mill. Another mill, which doubled its capacity in 1896, brought 1,203 individuals from the North Carolina mountains one time, but the experiment was not successful. It was difficult to find profitable employment for men, and it was necessary to keep them on works of public improvement, such as road building, in which they work half-heartedly.

In the mill the teaching of so large a green force presented great difficulties, and, taken all in all, the result of the experiment was most demoralizing. Many of the families soon became discontented by their slow progress and became changed conditions of living.

Continued on Page 17.

Operating Hydro-Extractors

In textile mills where yarn or cloth is washed or dyed it is necessary to dry the goods before subsequent handling in the other processes. This is usually accomplished in two stages. In the first stage the bulk of the liquid is removed by centrifugal action and in the second the material is completely dried by a slow heating and fanning system. The removal of most of the liquid is usually accomplished by means of a "hydro-extractor" which is essentially a basket, from 24 to 72 inches in diameter, generally of perforated copper, mounted on a vertical spindle which is arranged to be rotated at high speed. Into the basket are packed the wet skeins of yarn or pieces of cloth to the amount of several hundred pounds. It is then rotated about its vertical axis, coming gradually up to a speed of from 750 to 1,000 revolutions per minute. During the first part of the acceleration the skeins or pieces re-arrange themselves and start to pack tightly against the walls of the basket. Great care has to be taken to see that none of the goods projects beyond the basket where it can be whipped against projections or strike the operatives standing nearby, as the momentum of the loaded basket is very considerable and a great deal of damage might be caused before the machine could be brought to rest. A friction brake is usually provided to stop the machine to avoid unnecessary loss of time after the drying is completed.

It is very desirable to be able to predetermine the amount of moisture that will be left in the goods so that the speed of the hot air machine may be regulated for maximum results and deliver perfectly dry material without consuming more time than necessary. As the amount of drying done in the hydro-extractor depends almost wholly on the speed and the time of drying and as the time can be made perfectly definite it is evident that the feature of a fixed speed of operation is of importance. With the time of acceleration and running speed fixed, a very definite amount of drying can be accomplished and repeated time after time by duplicating the duration of the cycles of operation.

The driving of hydro-extractors presents a problem peculiar to itself. The load is intermittent and regular. To start the loaded basket and accelerate it to its full speed in the brief interval desired, involves a heavy draft of power, while little effort is required to run at constant operating speed, after it has reached that point. The demands of production require a quick acceleration and it is important that this be obtained at this period of the cycle of operation in a measure lost time. The length of time full speed is maintained varies in different installations, but it is usually under ten minutes and most frequently about five.

There are three well recognized methods of applying the power—

by steam engine, by belt and by electric motor. The steam drive has some points of advantage, principally, however, in the starting qualities, but there are many serious drawbacks. The engines are extremely wasteful and inefficient and require costly piping from boiler room to dye house, and the very necessity for providing this piping frequently makes it impossible to locate the extractor at the most desirable point with reference to other machines. More important however, is the consideration of speed regulation. With the throttle wide open the speed operation varies over wide limits depending on the steam pressure, the amount of the load and the way the material is packed in the basket. As the drying effect varies as the square of the speed it is entirely impossible to predetermine the amount of moisture that will be left in the goods. The engines, furthermore, are usually small and cheaply made and operated by ignorant unmechanical men. It is rare to find an engine that has been operating on one of these machines for any length of time that is not pounding badly and leaking steam with every stroke. Where the engine is mounted above the basket, driving directly to the spindle, there is the added disadvantage of splashing oil and oil-laden water. The engine drive therefore has some advantages in starting but is wasteful of power, inefficient in drying, expensive to pipe, noisy, leaky and dirty, not to mention being dangerously hot.

Another method of operation is by belt from shafting. The basket is started by shifting the belt from a loose to a tight pulley. It is obvious that for the period of acceleration, approximately two minutes, the belt must slip badly either at the main pulley, the counter-shaft pulley, the tight pulley of the extractor or the spindle pulley. It is usually divided between the last two points. At first the operative slides the belt on an inch or so, letting the slip occur at the tight pulley, causing burning and damage to one edge of the driving belt. He then gives his attention to stowing away the goods in the basket to prevent ends and loops from flying out as the speed slowly increases. As soon as this is accomplished he shifts the belt all the way on and the slipping then occurs at the small spindle pulley until the maximum speed is reached. For this reason it is difficult to keep this belt in good condition as it is short and tight, and rapidly deteriorates under such service. This kind of drive, therefore, has the advantage of simplicity and fairly constant operating speed but the disadvantage of slow starting and high up-keep of belts. The machine must be located near the main shafting and here is involved also the further disadvantage of imposing heavy intermittent peak loads which reflect back to all the other machines driven from the same shafting as momentary checks in speed.

The third and best system is the use of a proper electric drive. A great many drives have been used for this purpose with varying degrees of success. Direct-current motors have been used successfully for this purpose for some years, but with alternating-current motors the problem has not proven so simple. On the early installations squirrel-cage motors were used, but two difficulties were encountered which made the drive unsatisfactory. If a standard motor of the proper horse-power to run the machine was used, the period of acceleration was so long and the starting so frequent that the motor became overheated. If, on the other hand, a motor large enough to avoid excessive heating were installed the starting torque was so great that the belt would slip and the motor come up to speed at once, and the extractor and belt would attain full speed at a rate depending on the friction of the belt on the pulleys.

In the newer forms of drive, these difficulties have been obviated by the use of a small motor of design such that the heat is dissipated outside of the motor. To accomplish this a slip ring motor is used with external secondary resistance and a drum type controller. The motor may be connected to the extractor either by belt or gears. The operation of the apparatus could hardly be more simple. The controller is so arranged that on other apparatus need be touched by the operator.

On turning the controller handle to the first notch, the motor starts with all resistance in series. This resistance can be arranged to give a suitable starting torque and is of sufficient capacity that the controller may be left continuously at any notch. The controller is then advanced in the usual manner to full speed position, the entire start being made in one minute for the average extractor.

The operating speed with this form of drive is definite and constant, and the drying is perfectly uniform. The resistance grids are of rugged construction and may be mounted on the wall, a post or under the floor where they will be entirely out of the way. They can be placed at some distance from the motor if desired without detriment. Where belt drives are used the rule usually followed in selecting the speed is to use a motor having a speed as near as possible that of the basket spindle. In this way the motor pulley has approximately the same diameter as that of the spindle and will pull a load as large as the spindle pulley can receive without slippage.

This type of motor drive has all the advantages of other kinds and none of their disadvantages. The set starts smoothly and quickly, is simple to operate, has no hot parts to inflict burns, does not damage belts, is clean and silent, uniform in drying, can be located where desired, does not affect the speed of other machines, can be run independently at any time and is of

reasonable first cost. The increase in capacity and uniform drying alone are sufficient to dictate its use.—Albert Walton in Electric Journal.

Repairs.

Some machinery repairs should be made at the mill, while some should be made outside. Just where should the line be drawn? The answer to this depends upon the size of the mill, the equipment of the mill machine shop and the class of machinists employed by the mill. The machine shop of a large textile mill is generally well equipped with fairly modern machine tools, and the help employed in that department consists of several skilled mechanics. In such cases, miscellaneous repair work can be economically performed by the mill help.

The same mills often have a very limited supply of machine tools and find it advisable to have nearly all repair work done outside. The mills which can be called neither small nor large are those which most frequently waste money by sending repair work to outside shops which they themselves could repair equally as well.

Men in their employ could do the work as satisfactorily and as quickly as the men in other machine shops, and by having this work done at the mill, the profit which would otherwise go to the outside concern would be saved.

The ability to repair machinery in the mill's own shop often saves valuable time. Machinery may be idle which interferes with the mill's production, and if time is taken to replace the broken parts by sending to the machinery builders, several days may elapse before things can go running in their normal condition. Oftentimes, the broken parts can be repaired at the mill, and little time will be lost on account of the accident. To be sure, new parts may be needed and the repairs made will be only a necessary makeshift, but even in this case the makeshift may save many dollars.

To do this work satisfactorily, the superintendent of this department must be a good, experienced workman. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter has already called attention to many reasons why the mechanical end of a textile mill should be in charge of a reliable and well-paid engineer. The importance of making repairs quickly, properly and economically is still another argument in favor of this.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

Keen

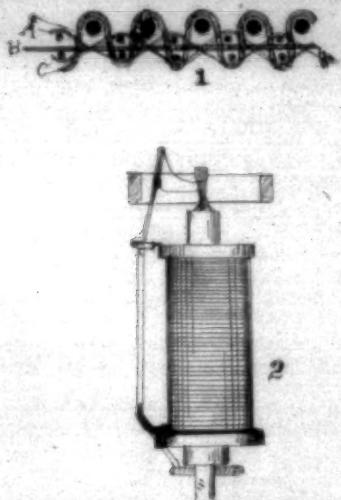
There were some questions in geography required in the preliminary examinations for law students who aspired to admission to the bar. "Name ten animals that live in the Arctic zone." One young man wrote: "Five polar bears and five seals. N. B.—permit me to call your attention to the fact that the question does not specify that the animals should be of different varieties." He passed.—Exchange.

Mechanical Construction of Tapestry Carpet

BY
GEO. RICE

Contributed Exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin

TAPESTRY carpeting has always been popular, and, no doubt, always will be. Tapestry carpet is the kind of pile warp structure in which the loop formed by the pile warp is not cut. The tapestry carpet is lower in cost than the usual class of cut pile carpets and for that reason is more popular among many people. The tapestry carpet is one of the standbys of the carpet dealer. The texture is a close and worthy imitation of the Brussels floor coverings. The tapestry patterns require three system of warp threads. There are



1, the ground warp, 2, the pile warp and 3, the thickening warp. The interior warp, of course, gives great opportunity to work off lower grades of stock.

Every effort is made to have the pile or face warp threads as near right as possible. The stock is specially chosen. The fiber is long, strong, curly and possessing the fine features of a carefully assorted woolen fiber. The fiber is not necessarily of the worsted class, with all the special characteristics of the curly fiber required for worsted finished fabrics, but it is selected with a view of making strong, reliable and carefully finished pile carpeting. The mill has to work off the lower classes of stock in some way, for every mill is sure to have inferior fiber remaining over from every assortment of good

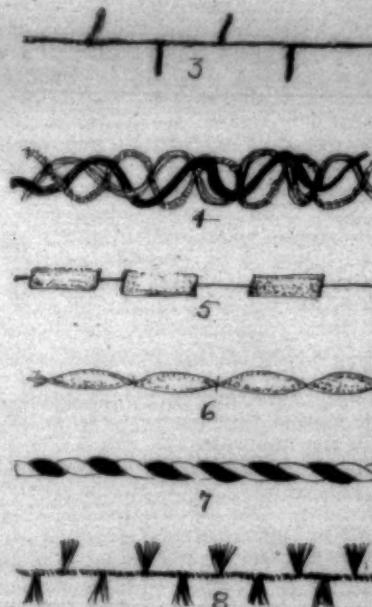
fiber, even from the same fleeces. This lower grade of fiber is readily disposed of in the interior or back warp threads, where strength and elasticity are needed, but not the fine finish and gloss of the face of the carpet.

Figure 1 is a sketching of the sectional construction of the tapestry carpet. The larger, black circles represent the wire which is required at every opening of the loom shed when the pile warp is produced. The wire is not introduced when the other two movements of the interior and back warps are made. Hence the wire is mechanically introduced only once in every three revolutions of the loom. This face warp is marked C. The backing warp A and the interior warp B. In the tapestry carpet the pattern, is of course, printed on the warp yarns. This is done in the printing. Great stretches of printing or elongated designs may be observed on the beams where the carpet printing of warps is in progress. It is really interesting to notice how it is done. All men who handle carpets in the stores ought to take a day off occasionally and visit the mills for the purpose of keeping up to the times in carpet manufacture. You will find something new every month: One superintendent told me that he found difficulty in keeping up with the improvements. Another was discharged because he knew the old way perfectly but had been unable to keep pace with the new methods of work.

To get at facts, it is a good idea to go beyond the weaving department. The printing room is instructive and the spinning department of the present age is a marvel as to the kinds of goods turned out. There are many different types of tapesries. Some of the designs and finish are altered in the spinning.

We show samples of varied spun threads and also the ring spinning device in figure 2. The spool is rotated by the action of a whirl and belt from a cylinder. Any number of the spools can be revolved side by side in the spinning frame. The previously twisted single threads

are arranged to feed the flyer which revolves on the edges of the steel ring which encircles the top of the spindle carrying the spool. This arrangement is like the common cotton ring spinning frame, except that it is heavier for the stronger and hard twisted threads. The arm carries the flyer about the ring at a high speed. Now then, as the device turns, the threads to be coiled and arranged are fed to the flyer. The flyer takes the threads around the ring, following the action of the spindle and the spool.



Of course each trip around the ring means a turn in the combination of strands. Hence the twist is put in. The various kinks, coils, puffs and turns are made as in the next cuts by mechanical actions of the feeds. Figure 3 shows how the kinks are made, by simply checking the feed long enough to produce a double end every inch or so. Figure 4 shows a loosely combined lot of yarns, and figure 5 bunches of soft composition of fiber with hard twisted strand running through the same. Lumped end yarn is shown in figure 6, while figure 7 is only some black and white entwined. Figure 8 shows some fibers introduced mechanically at intervals in a straight strand.

Southern Cotton Men to Fight Liverpool Plan.

New Orleans, Aug. 30.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the New Orleans cotton exchange held for the purpose of discussing the coming conference in this city for the representatives of Southern cotton organization and bankers, September 18, the following statement was authorized:

"The New Orleans cotton exchange issued today a call for a conference of exchanges, boards of trade, commercial bodies, bankers and exporters throughout the South to be held on Monday, September 18, to consider the phases of the Liverpool bill of lading plan which it is being endeavored to force on the Southern interests and to devise measures for the protection of the respective and mutual interests of those engaged in the handling and financing of the Southern cotton crop. The object is to have a full and thorough representation of the commercial and financial interests of the South."

"The exchange will send formal invitations to as many institutions and exporters as can be reached, but as some commercial organizations in the smaller towns of the South may not receive the notice, no complete list of them being available, the Associated Press is requested to inform them that their delegates to the conference will meet with a cordial reception."

"The information given out yesterday that the date of the conference was set for September 15 was erroneous," said Secretary Hester. "It was informally discussed yesterday, but the date for the conference was officially set for September 18 at today's meeting of the board."

In the midst of an election in Denver, a little girl sat in church with her suffragette mother, listening to a minister who was preaching with much earnestness and emphatic gestures. When he had finished, the little girl turned to her mother and asked:

"Mother, was he for or against us?"—Ex.

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Management of Help.

We have received a number of letters commending the selection of the subject of the November contest.

"Management of Help" is a very important problem especially for the young men and we expect many valuable ideas to be brought out in the discussion.

Weight of Goods.

I would like for some of the boys to figure how many yards to the pound should the following construction of a cotton fabric weigh and also the percentage of size, number of harness eyes to the inch, number of reed dents to the inch and how wide the reed space should be that the cloth will finish 30 inches.

Construction of Goods.

58 warp ends, 36 picks filling, No. 21s warp and 26s filling. Finished 30 inches wide, 3 leaf twill.

I know what the goods weigh from the loom unfinished but would like to see how close it can be figured. Will appreciate it if some of the boys will figure on it.

Weaver.

Slashing.

There is no operation in cotton cloth manufacturing of more importance than slashing. No matter how good the warp yarn may be, if the slashing process is not properly carried out, it is impossible to get good results from the weave room. "A stitch in time saves nine" is a very wise saying and one that is very applicable here. Soft warps or warps that are unduly stretched in the slashing process, losing their elasticity can not be made to weave well no matter how much the looms are adjusted or how much pains are taken with them. Soft warps are readily chafed by drop wires, harness eyes and reeds, while warps that have lost their elasticity will not stand the strain of the shedding and beating up action. Of course the chafing of the yarn and also the strain can be eased considerably by adjusting the loom, but the damage done by poor slashing can never be entirely overcome.

The materials used for sizing are usually starch which is used as an adhesive substance to lay the fibres and tallow which is used as a softener to prevent the threads from sticking together, allowing them to open out readily, and to give the yarn a soft feel instead of the harsh feel which starch alone imparts to the yarn. In addition to these it is customary to use an antiseptic substance to prevent mildew, and a deliquescent substance to absorb moisture as the

warp beam unwinds in the process of weaving. The sizing compounds on the market at this time are numerous and many of them contain such substances. Many sizing compounds also contain a gum of some description, when this is not the case I always like to buy a gum as I find that it assists materially in laying the fibres and binding the starch, and weighting substance, if one is used, on the yarn.

Many people differ as to the best starch to use. I have had a long experience with corn starch and like it best. Corn starch requires more boiling than potato, farina or any of the other starches. It has one strong advantage over the others in that it does not sour as easily as they do. It can readily be kept over night and used again next day without any bad results. Starch when not boiled long enough will not penetrate the yarn, but instead only forms a coating on the surface which is easily knocked off in the process of weaving. On the other hand, if it is boiled too long it becomes thin, loses to a certain extent its adhesive qualities and does not lay the fibres properly. Between these two there is a happy medium which can be learned only from close attention and experience.

A book could easily be written on the subject of sizing, but I think I have said enough for this time. I always read the discussion page of The Southern Textile Bulletin and am sure that I derive much benefit from it.

Jacques.

Questions and Answers.

The following are some of the questions asked on the recent cotton spinning examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute and the answers to same:

Question—Assuming you had to produce a 2-80's mercerised yarn, state fully how you would arrange the following particulars:—(a) Quality of the cotton and details of the spinning of the single yarns; (b) method of doubling and the twist coefficient for this purpose; (c) details of the processes subsequent to doubling and before mercerising, and the objects of these processes. Give full reasons for your answers in each instance.

Answer—(a) For 2-80's yarn for mercerising good Egyptian cotton is probably most in demand, and it gives the best results when the cotton is combed and the single yarn is soft twisted with a twist multiplier of possibly 3 taken into the square root of the counts. For an extremely good quality Sea Islands cotton might be used since it is well understood that better the cotton and lower the twist, the more perfectly will the mercerising effect be produced, and Sea Islands will work with a less amount of twist

than any other cotton. There is often considerable strain put upon the yarn in the caustic soda bath, so the quality of the cotton and the amount of twist must be sufficient to withstand this and a little more twist than quoted above may be sometimes necessary unless the cotton and its treatment be very good.

(b) As regards the method of doubling it is quite possible to make a two-fold in one operation either on the continuous or intermittent system of doubling, but the more recent practice of using first the doubling winding frame and then the doubling machine, appears to be always increasing in favor. The twisting for the two-fold may be opposite from the single yarn and the twist kept down as low as subsequent strain on the yarn will permit say the square root of counts doubled \times 3 to 4 or so, according to circumstances.

(c) After doubling the yarn may be cleared upon large pear-shaped bobbins which may be taken to the gassing frame, and will last a considerable time while permitting a high speed with end unwinding. Gassing removes the loose fibres and permits greater lustre in the mercerising process. After gassing the yarn may be reeled into hank form, and sent to the mercerising department.

Question: — What alternations would be necessary to change a roving from flyer to bobbin lead? Give reasons why the latter form of lead has become so commonly adopted.

Answer.—Take a frame fitted with Holdsworth's differential motion. It would first be necessary to reverse the direction of rotation of the sun wheel, so that this wheel would begin to revolve in the opposite direction to the shaft instead of in the same direction. In this way the sun wheel would now give extra revolutions to the resultant wheel of the motion, and to the bobbins, and make the latter go faster than the flyers, whereas for flyer lead the sun wheel revolution retards the bobbins and makes them go slower than the spindles. This alteration might be effected by taking a carrier out of the train of wheels connecting the bottom cone with the sun wheel. If this first alteration also made the lifter to move in the opposite direction it would be necessary to reverse one of the lifter driving bevels in order to put the lifter right again.

With flyer lead the pressers follow behind the flyer legs to which they are attached, so it would be necessary to apply flyers with the pressers pointing ahead of the flyer legs for the bobbin lead. The reasons for bobbin leads becoming prevalent are:—(1) There is less waste from broken ends of cotton unroving from the bobbins and fling about. (2) There is no tendency for the rovings to be strained every time a frame is stopped and started. Both these evils are prevalent with flyer leading.

Cheap Books For Mechanics.

Horse Power Chart.

Shows the horse power of any stationary engine without calculation. No matter what the cylinder diameter or stroke; the steam pressure or cut-off; the revolutions, or whether condensing or non-condensing, it's all there. Easy to use, accurate and saves time and calculations. Especially useful to engineers and designers. 50 cents.

Commutator Construction by Baxter.

The business end of a dynamo or motor is the commutator, and this is what is apt to give trouble. This shows how they are made, why they get out of whack and what to do to put 'em right again. Price, 25 cents.

Engineer's Arithmetic by Colvin and Cheney.

A companion to Machine Shop Arithmetic, arranged for the stationary engineer. Shows how to work the problems of the engine room and shops and "why." Has steam tables and a lot of other useful information that makes it popular with practical men. 50 cents.

Brazing and Soldering by Hobart.

A complete course of instruction in all kinds of hard and soft soldering. Shows just what tools to use, how to make them and how to use them. Price, 25 cents.

Drafting of Cams, by Rouillion.

The laying out of cams is a serious problem unless you know how to go at it right. This puts you on the right road for practically any kind of cam you are likely to run up against. Price, 25 cents.

Threads and Thread Cutting, by Colvin-Stabel.

This clears up many of the mysteries of thread-cutting, such as double and triple threads, internal threads, catching threads, use of hobs, etc. Contains a lot of useful hints and several tables. Price, 25 cents.

Link Motions and Valve Setting by Colvin.

A handy little book for the engineer or machinist that clears up the mysteries of valve setting. Shows the different valve gears in use, how they work and why. Piston and slide valves of different types are illustrated and explained. 50 cents.

Machine Shop Arithmetic, by Colvin and Cheney.

Most popular book for shop men. Shows how all shop problems are worked out and "why." Includes change gears for cutting any threads drills, taps, shank and force fits; metric system of measurements and threads. 50 cents.

Any one of the above books will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of the price.

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Notes on Stripping

By Herbert A. Carson.
STRIPPING is practiced for three reasons—either the dyer has put on too much color and wishes to get back to where he can make the shade he wants, or a mixture of rags or perhaps made up garments require to be lightened in order to redye them according to sample or else a mixed or dark colored stock is to be utilized in place of white stock. This last reason is really bleaching, but as the term "bleaching" properly refers to the destruction of the natural color of fibres and as the methods used are strictly stripping methods we may regard it as stripping.

In the case of over dyed shades, boiling water, with a little soda is all that is necessary in the case of direct cotton or acid wool dyes. Sulphur colors require a weak solution of Sulphide, vat colors a weak solution of Hydrosulphite, but with developed cotton colors, after-treated and chrome mordanted colors there is no way except the actual destruction of the dyestuff by some of the means described later.

With rags the popular and safest way is to chrome them. Use no more than 3 per cent. Chrome and an equal weight of Sulphuric Acid. After one-half hours boiling add a reducing agent to prevent the free chrome from acting further. As Oxalic Acid not only reduces chrome but reacts with the Sulphuric Acid it is a safe thing to use. Another half hour to reduce the chrome and the rags are ready to dye. The colors have been lightened and evened but of course are not suitable for light or bright shades. In stripping for light shades it is better to have sorted cause there are always some Indigo blues or other vat dyeing colors among them which discolor the whole lot. First give them a good boil with 5 per cent. of Soda Ash, then rinse and strip, boiling with 5 per cent. Hydrosulphite and 20 per cent. Acetic Acid or with 20 per cent. of the home made Hydrosulphite liquor and 20 per cent. Acetic Acid. Any Indigo present is not destroyed but goes into solution and when the stock is taken out it at once oxidizes blue over the whole batch. Nitric Acid will destroy Indigo but gives a yellow tint to the stock.

After soda boiling a good stripper is 3 per cent. Permanganate of Potash and 5 per cent. Sulphuric Acid started at 150 degrees and heated until no purple color is left in the liquor. This produces a dark brown which is then discharged by Sodium Bisulphite and Sulphuric Acid added slowly until the brown color is gone.

The same principles just given apply to the making of white stock except that care is used in selecting the rags and the operations are more thorough.

It is seldom necessary to strip cotton but the same processes are available and in addition we may use a Chloride of Lime bleach being careful not to have it too

strong, say about 2 degrees Tw, cold and well washed and treated with Bisulphite as an antichlor.

Bear in mind above all things that stripping unlike dyeing is not so much a matter of fibre as of dyestuff. All dyes have different natures, there are none but what will yield to some treatment, but when you have a mixture of many dyes, what will strip one will not touch another and your process must be adjusted to get the greatest possible result in the shortest time with the least effect on the fibre.—Textile Colorist.

Sulphur Black in Machine Dyeing.

Is there any practical method of completely fixing the black without oxidizing before rinsing?

Unspun cotton is almost always dyed packed in the vat to that oxidation is impossible. The result is that the rinsing wastes a large proportion of the dyestuff, for unpacking, centrifuging and exposure to oxidation before rinsing, together with repacking for the rinse, would cause more extra expense an expense far greater than that incurred by the loss of dye under the other system.

If, however, the machine is left motionless with the goods in it for about two hours after the dyeing is complete, the dye still remaining in the bath fixes itself completely on the fibre, without any too rapid oxidation, and the fixation is far more permanent. The loss of time, two hours at the most, is not worth reckoning in comparison with the advantages gained. At the expiration of the two hours the goods are rinsed, and it will be found that the rinse comes off practically colorless even from the first, although the first rinse is rather turbid, a fact of which the sole importance is that it proves that rinsing is necessary. At the same time, the rinsing requires very little water or time. The saving in dye is enormous, for it is obvious that smaller quantities can be used for dyeing when waste in rinsing is done away with.

The saving in purification of waste merely requires mention. Every dyer knows that sulphur dye waste is very difficult to purify before it can be run into the drains without fear of legal trouble resulting.

It must be admitted that small concerns cannot afford to keep perhaps their apparatus standing still for two hours, but we have here only one more added to the many advantages already enjoyed by workers on a large scale, advantages of which they avail themselves to the full.

It must, nevertheless, be remembered that if the stoppage exceeds two hours, no harm is done, and that, if matters are skillfully arranged, it can generally be managed that the stoppage shall be at night. Then there is no time lost.—Textile Colorist.

Condition Has Deteriorated.

Washington, Sept. 1.—A total production of 12,918,200 bales of cotton as the final yield this year is indicated by the Department of Agriculture's official report of the condition of the growing crop on August 25, which the crop reporting board, from reports from its correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt estimated today 73.2 per cent. of a normal.

This estimate, based on the ratio of the average yield for the past ten years to the average condition of the crop on August 25, for the past years, would mean a final yield 181.65 pounds per acre on the planted area of approximately 34,000 acres, allowing for an abandoned acreage of 1,000,000 and provided the crop does not decline or improve from the date the condition was estimated to time of picking.

These estimates of production, while unofficial, were reckoned by the official method adopted by the Department of Agriculture and used by the crop reporting board in its monthly estimates of the final yield of the important cereal crops of the country.

Unofficial advices from the cotton belt indicate the most important declines in the crop were due to severe droughts, hot winds and storms. Reports indicate that heavy flooding caused by hot weather was the chief factor of deterioration in practically all States, except Louisiana and Mississippi, where there was too much rain. In all other States heat and drought greatly damaged cotton during the month, especially in Texas and Oklahoma.

Since the date on which the condition was taken August 25—there have been general rains which greatly relieved conditions.

The condition of the growing cotton crop on August 25 was 73.2 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 72.1 per cent. on July 25, 1911, 72.1 cent. on August 25, 1910, 63.7 cent. on August 25, 1909, and 70 per cent. the average of the ten years on August 25, according to the crop reporting board of bureau of statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimated from the reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau.

COMPARISON BY STATES.

Comparisons of conditions by states, follow:

	Aug.	July	Aug.	10 yr.
	25-11	1911	25-10	avg.
Georgia	96	103	82	80
Carolina	76	87	76	78
Carolina	74	86	73	77
Georgia	81	95	71	77
Florida	85	95	74	78
Alabama	80	94	72	73
Mississippi	70	86	71	76
Louisiana	69	84	60	70
Kansas	60	86	69	68
Tennessee	78	94	78	75
Oklahoma	88	92	78	82
Oklahoma	88	96	78	82
Arkansas	62	88	85	76
California	100	99	95	—

Better Mill Sunday Schools.

A movement is on foot for a larger attendance, more teachers, higher standard of efficiency and to make the Sunday school more attractive as well as profitable for the adults and children of the mill villages around Greenville, S. C.

With this aim in view a representative of some of the mills met in the Woodside Y. M. C. A. and the following men were delegated to these schools for the following Sunday morning: Mr. Hollis, Sampson; Mr. Bennett, Carolina; Mr. Williams, Mills Mill; Mr. Willis, Bleachery; Mr. Wall, Poe; Mr. Gossett, Camperdown; Mr. Osteen, Woodside; Mr. Glenn, Monaghan, Mr. Mimms, Brandon.

These gentlemen will extend a personal invitation to the superintendents, officers, and teachers of all denominations in these villages to attend a meeting to be held in the Woodside Y. M. C. A. auditorium on Thursday night, September 1st, at 7:30. The mill superintendents of these villages are also asked to be present on this occasion.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Mimms, Bennett, Hollis and Lee was appointed to outline and present a definite program at this time.

If those interested in greater and more efficient Sunday school work in the mill villages will attend this meeting and help formulate definite plans along these lines, it is possible to conceive that this may result in great good for the mill Sunday schools around Greenville.

The African M. E. Congregation was jubilating over the success of an outdoor festival. Gradually the jubilee toned down to a solemn debate as to the use to be made of the profits. When the general opinion seemed to be setting in favor of the purchase of a chandelier for the meeting-house, "Marse" Ringer, the town roustabout, who had been greatly exalted by the jubilation, for the first time in his life spoke in meeting.

"See heah, Mistah Pahson," said he, "Ise agreeable, sah, Ise entirely agreeable wid de rest of the membahs, sah; but Ah would jes like to ax one question, jes one. Ef we does git dis chandeliah, sah, if we does git it, who am a-gwine to play on it? Dat's what Ah' like to know."—Ex.

What More Could He Ask?

"Is the boss in?" asked the visitor. The office boy with his chair tilted back and his legs stretched upon the desk, made no reply.

"I asked if the boss was in, said the visitor.

The office boy threw him a disdainful glance, blew a cloud of cigarette smoke down his nostrils and resumed his reading.

"Didn't you hear me," snapped the visitor.

"O' course I 'ear you," answered the office boy scornfully.

"Then why don't you tell me if the bosss is in?"

"Now I ask yer," retorted the office boy, as he recrossed his legs upon the desk and prepared to resume his reading, "does it look like it?"—Exchange.

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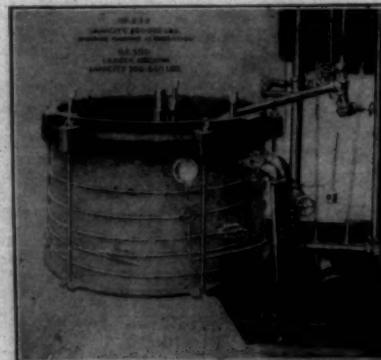
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Thursday, September 7, 1911.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, September 7**The Tariff Board.**

When the Republicans were in control of the House the Democrats were strong advocates of a Tariff Board which would investigate costs.

When the Democrats secured control of the House and started to make political capital by slashing the tariff, many Republicans had a change of heart and became warm advocates of the Tariff Board.

Champ Clark, the Speaker of the House and a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, has been making speeches in the West and appears to be very bitter against the Tariff Board.

He accuses the Board of delaying reports which is a very foolish statement as they have only been in operation since January 1st and have already made a report on paper and have had their regular employees busily engaged on the textile schedules with the hope by which an estimate may be formed that they will be able to make a preliminary report by December 1st. The Department of Agriculture to advise

The Cotton Crop.

The Department of Agriculture issued a report on last Friday showing that the condition of the cotton crop was 73.2 on August 25th and stating that this indicated a crop of 12,918,200. They had previously stated that the condition on July 25th, 1911, to have been 89.4 and that the indications then were for a crop of 14,450,000.

While there has been undoubtedly a decline in the condition of the cotton crop we do not believe there has been any indication that the past thirty days has cut down the yield to the extent of 1,500,000.

We fail to see any excuse for the action of the Department of Agriculture taking a guess at the cotton crop every thirty days as we claim that there is no system or rule by which the size of the crop can be foretold from the condition report of any month. A

us relative to their system.

The following comparison of the September condition reports of the past ten years and the yield per acre that resulted will be found interesting:

	Set. Condition	Bales per acre
1901	71.4	.37
1902	64.0	.38
1903	81.2	.34
1904	81.1	.41
1905	72.1	.38
1906	77.3	.42
1907	72.7	.34
1908	76.1	.41
1909	63.7	.31
1910	72.1	.36
1911	73.2	

From this it will be seen that a September condition of .64 in 1902 gave yield of .38 bales per acre whereas the 72.1 condition in 1905 gave the same yield. In 1903 and 1904 the September condition was practically the same and yet the yield was .34 bales per acre in one case and .41 in the other.

In the face of these figures we consider the estimate of the Department of Agriculture to be nothing more than a wild guess.

We have previously published the following figures which show that with the 35,000,000 acres planted this year crop with the different yields per acre will be as follows:

Bales per acre.	Total Bales.
.33	41,550,000
.34	41,900,000
.35	42,250,000
.36	42,600,000
.37	42,950,000
.38	43,300,000
.39	43,650,000
.40	44,000,000
.41	44,350,000
.42	44,700,000
.43	45,050,000
.44	45,400,000
.45	45,750,000
.46	46,100,000

From this will be seen that the Department estimates the average yield per acre for this season at .37 of a bale per acre which is very low and we see no reason to believe that it is correct.

When the cotton plant begins to shed, especially in very dry weather, its appearance depreciates greatly but the damage is often confined largely to leaves and not to the fruit, in fact the falling of the leaves helps the maturity of the bolls.

We can see nothing that indicates that the present crop will fall below 14,000,000 bales.

A 14,000,000 bale crop will not

mean very low cotton and we believe the 1911 crop will average fully 11 cents.

New Cotton Mill.

The machinery for the new cotton mill at (Abbeville—no, beg pardon) Newberry, is being shipped. Several car loads are expected this week.

A few progressive spirits would like to read this local as in parenthesis.—Abbeville Press and Banner.

The Cotton Quarantine.

A matter of considerable interest to the South Carolina mills who spin long staple is the cotton quarantine which has gone into effect in accordance with a law enacted by the last legislature of that State.

The following circular issued by the Southern Railways explains the situation:

Southern Railway Company—Office of General Superintendent of Transportation.

Washington, D. C., July 1st, 1911.

Circular No. 101.
To Agents and Connections:

To insure protection against the introduction of the Mexican boll weevil within the State of South Carolina, the following law has been enacted by the Legislature of that State and is quoted for your guidance in the acceptance of shipments of cotton, cotton-seed, etc., destined to points within the State:

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, or persons to bring into this State any living specimens of the Mexican boll weevil, or any cotton bolls, squares of seeds containing the weevil in any of its stages of development. It shall also be unlawful to import into this State cotton seed, seed cotton, hulls, baled or unbaled cotton from any point in any State or section of the State wherein the Mexican boll weevil is known to exist. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days.

Sec. 4. No transportation company or common carrier shall deliver cotton seed, seed cotton, hulls, baled or unbaled cotton, household goods, furniture or supplies of any description which are packed in or with cotton lint, cotton seed, seed cotton, hulls, or cotton seed sacks shipped into this State from any point in any State or section of a State wherein the Mexican boll weevil is known to exist. Transportation Companies shall notify at once the said Entomologist. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and up-

(Continued on page 16.)

PERSONAL NEWS

Floyd Davis is now fixing looms at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C.

Marion Williams has moved from Greenville, S. C., to Atlanta, Ga.

S. F. Gay has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. W. Adecock has resigned as overseer of carding at Great Falls Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

J. T. Douglas has resigned his position with the Steele's Mill, Rockingham, N. C.

T. F. Sides has been promoted to loom fixer at the Cannon Mill No. 3, Concord, N. C.

C. H. Surratt is now grinding cards at the Harborough Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Woody Troplet, bookkeeper in the cloth room in Peizer (S. C.) Mill No. 1 is reported to be quite sick.

M. W. Williams of the American Spinning Co., is now fixing looms at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Frank Collins, of the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C., was married last week to Miss Annie Eagle.

J. E. Shea, general superintendent of the Clifton, S. C., Mills, has gone on a trip to New Hampshire.

O. C. Gregory, overseer of cloth room at Inman, S. C., has been visiting at Clifton, S. C.

Lee Costner, of Rhodhiss, N. C., has accepted a position at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C.

G. T. Barger has accepted the position of night overseer of spinning at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C.

F. Grimes, of the Saco Pettee Co., is overhauling the cards at the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

D. F. Short, overseer of weaving at the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C., has been visiting at Tybee Island.

A. W. Fisher, of Mt. Pleasant, N. C., has accepted a position with one of the mills at Laurens, S. C.

G. P. Pruitt, of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Fries, Va.

L. A. Stafford has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at Martinsville, Va.

E. C. Gosself, of Greenville, S. C., has been visiting at Williamston, S. C.

E. N. Rudisill has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Indian Creek Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

Joe E. Shaw has taken charge of both carding and spinning at the Great Falls Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Charles Kennett is now fixing looms at the Otaray Mills, Union, S. C.

T. K. King has resigned his position with the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

Charles May has resigned as second hand in finishing at the Eagle and Phoenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

J. L. May has resigned as superintendent of the Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills, Cuero, Texas.

William Moreshire has been promoted to overseer of dyeing at McKinney, Texas.

W. F. Gaston has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Arcadia Mills, Arcadia, S. C.

M. M. Willis, of Asheville, N. C., has accepted a position at the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

Geo. Weatherspoon has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

E. C. Pettit, manager of the Clifton (S. C.) Mill stores, left on Saturday for the Northern markets to purchase the fall and winter stocks.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

MULES,
LOOMS.

O. H. Witherspoon, of High Shoals, N. C., is now grinding crads at the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mill No. 3.

G. E. McCarie has been promoted to second hand in cloth room at the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. W. Stevens is now filling the position of section hand in spinning at the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Mills.

W. F. Campbell, carpenter at the Mass. Mills, Lindale, Ga., who was badly injured by a fall some time ago, has about recovered.

C. L. Morgan, of Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position with the Monaghan Mills of the same place.

J. Green, of the Whitin Machine Works, is overhauling combers at the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

W. W. Walters, assistant paymaster of the Mass. Mills, Lindale, Ga., has returned from a vacation spent in Michigan.

A. B. Brannon, superintendent of the Union Mills, Union, S. C., will be married on October 11th to Miss Josie High.

L. G. Drummond, until recently of Martinsburg, W. Va., has accepted position of overseer of finishing for the Winchester Woolen Mills.

Allan Moors, formerly of Winchester, Va., is now overseer of finishing at the Crawford Woolen Mills, Martinsburg, W. Va.

R. E. McDonald, assistant superintendent of the Brogdon Mills, Anderson, S. C., has been visiting at Greenville, S. C.

Geo. W. Turnipseed has resigned as superintendent of the Enoree (S.

C.) Mfg. Co. on account of ill health.

J. P. Eller has resigned as loom fixer at the Ivey Mill, Hickory, N. C., and accepted a position at Rockingham, N. C.

C. H. Henley has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Great Falls Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

S. H. Jenkins has resigned as overseer of dyeing at McKinney, Texas, and accepted a similar position with the Walton Mills, Monroe, Ga.

C. A. Rudisill has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Indian Creek Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

D. T. Sparks, of the Elm City Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Shawmut, Ala.

W. W. Veal has resigned as overseer of weaving at Martinsville, Va., to accept a similar position at Arcadia, S. C.

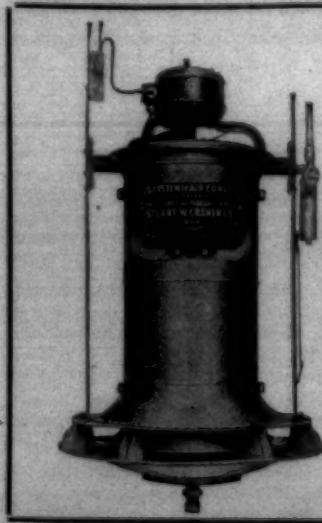
Daniel Schofield, of Gainesville, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Hamburger Mills, Columbus, Ga.

L. L. Worrell, formerly overseer of weaving at the Lydia Mill, Clinton, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

W. H. Tomberlin, of Monroe, N. C., has accepted the position as card grinder at Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mill No. 4.

J. M. Williams has resigned his position with the Inman (S. C.) Mills and accepted one with the Arkwright (S. C.) Mill Store.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

South Boston, Va.—The Century Cotton Mills began full time operation on Monday after a shut down of several months.

Greenville, S. C.—It is reported that parties interested in the underwear mill at this place will erect a plant for manufacturing heavy knit underwear.

Evansville, Ind.—After being closed down for several months, the Lincoln Cotton Mill Co. here will start up October 1 and give employment to 300 hands.

Greenville, S. C.—All the machinery in American Spinning Co. Mill No. 2, is being cleaned off and put in good order while the work is stopped.

Durham, N. C.—The Pearl Cotton Mills have resumed operation, after a suspension of several weeks. The mill will be run on short time and is expected to be in operation only a few weeks when it will close down for another rest.

High Point, N. C.—The Pickett Cotton Mills have placed an order with Fred H. White, of Charlotte, for a complete equipment Ideal Automatic looms to be manufactured by the Stafford Co., of Reidsville, Mass.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C.—The full complement of machinery of the Tuscarora Cotton Mill is in the hands of the Southern Spindle and Flyer Company, whose expert machinists are giving every bearing and screw an overhauling and readjustment. When the mill starts up next month it will be good as new.

New Orleans, La.—The National Hosiery Mills have purchased the cotton felt machinery of the Kohlman Moss and Cotton Felt Manufacturing Company. The hosiery mill will hereafter manufacture cotton felting and commercial batting in addition to their regular output of seamless cotton hosiery.

Newton, N. C.—According to a notice published action has been commenced to dissolve the Ridgeview Cotton Mill Co. and to appoint a receiver for same. This company built a mill building north of town just before the panic of 1907 came along, and nothing has been done since, no machinery being placed.

Columbia, S. C.—Coincident with the movement started to encourage the farmers of the South to hold their cotton for a better price, the State Farmers' Union has decided upon the erection of a cotton warehouse to cost from \$200,000 to \$500,000. This will be one of the largest in the South and very probably will be located in this city.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C.—The board of directors and trustees of the W. R. Kindley Cotton Mills held a meeting recently, when it was decided to sell the entire plant to the highest bidder at public auction on the first Monday in October. This action is but carrying out a resolution adopted at a meeting of the stockholders in July.

Rockingham, N. C.—The Pee Dee Mills are preparing to install seventy-five new Whitin Dobby looms, which are to be run on colored goods. The mills have not been running on full time during the summer, but after the recent heavy rains and the new cotton coming in all the machinery will go on full time again.

Graham, N. C.—Fire recently caused considerable damage at the Travora Mills here. It started in the waste house and much of the contents of the building was burned or so badly scorched as to render it useless. The house was so badly damaged that it will have to be rebuilt. Several nearby bales of cotton caught fire and were badly damaged. A box car on a siding had one side burned off and some of the cotton inside was scorched. It is estimated that the total damage was about \$1,500 and was covered by insurance.

Lumberton, N. C.—The Jennings Cotton Mills recently announced as making a change in their capitalization have filed an amendment to its charter providing for the issuance of \$100,000 additional preferred stock without increasing the amount of the authorized capital. Enlargements or improvements are contemplated. At the time of organization the company invested about \$275,000 for the erection of buildings and the installation of machinery for manufacturing carded and combed American and Egyptian cotton into 30,000 pounds of yarn each week. H. B. Jennings of Lumberton is president.

Barnesville, Ga.—The Aldora Mills have completed arrangements for their proposed addition, previously mentioned. Reports say that \$150,000 will be expended. F. D. Milstead, Atlanta, is the architect. Plans and specifications have been submitted and the contract will be awarded shortly.

The building will be of mill construction (brick) 160 feet long by 100 feet wide, for the weaving department. It will be equipped with several hundred looms so as to enable the company to weave the present output of its 10,000 spindles. Besides these spindles this concern is now operating 36 cards with steam power plant. It is capitalized at \$150,000.

Columbus, Ga.—At present thereof the company, which is capitalized at \$50,000. It is understood that the work of establishing the auxiliary plant at Tumbling Shoals will be commenced in the near future.

Greenville, S. C.—At a meeting of the directors of the Gilreath Manufacturing Co. orders were placed for additional machinery, which will exactly double the size of the plant.

It is also announced that work will begin at once upon a large and especially designed mill building.

On September 1st there was filed in the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance records of the sale of property at the intersection of River and Hammond streets, this lot, as specified in the deed, to be used as a building site for the Gilreath Manufacturing company's plant.

Upon this property will be erected a substantial building for the Gilreath Manufacturing company. The firm of Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers of Boston and Greenville, have prepared the plans for the building.

The plant will be of brick, and of the slow burning mill construction type. The building will measure, approximately, thirty-five feet in width and two hundred feet in length, this being the outside measurement.

The structure will be two stories in height, with a basement under a portion of it. This basement will be used for storage purposes and for the steam heating apparatus. The building will be fitted throughout with automatic fire sprinklers.

Hazelhurst Mills Fail.

A petition was filed August 31st in the District Court sitting in bankruptcy at Greensboro, N. C., by Charles W. McCord, of Louisville, Ky., as creditor, against the Hazelhurst Cotton Mill of Mount Airy, N. C., asking that the said company be adjudged bankrupt.

Judge Boyd signed an order directing a subpoena to issue and be served on the Cotton Mill Company to show cause on the 11th of September next why the petition should not be granted.

Cotton Mill Sale.

Notice of the sale of the Georgia Cotton Mills, Dublin, Ga., has been published by the trustees, the sale to take place on Tuesday, Dec. 4, before the County Court House of Dublin. The property comprises about 63 acres of land, together with the plant, which is equipped with 8,000 spindles and 260 looms manufactured by the Lowell (Massachusetts) Machine Shop, mill fixtures, engines and boilers, electric light engine and dynamo, together with elevator, fire apparatus

Thursday, September 7, 1911.

13

and mill supplies. The sale is to be made, it is stated, in order to collect the principal and interest of all the bonds secured by two mortgages on the property, together with taxes, disbursements incident to the preservation and protection of property expenses, fees, as provided in the two mortgages. The terms of the sale will be cash, the purchaser paying for the title to the property.

Announcement.

The following announcement letter has been sent out by John Hill, Southern representative of the Lowell Machine Shops, Atlanta, Ga.

The Southern office of the Lowell Machine Shop will be discontinued not later than October first next and the transaction of business by this office will be practically suspended. Thereafter all correspondence relating to the business of the Lowell Machine Shop should be addressed to our home office, from which all business will be conducted in the future.

Mr. Rogers W. Davis, who has been with this office for the past ten years will be located hereafter in Lowell and have charge of the sales department for both the Lowell and Kitson shops, giving special attention to Southern inquiries and all other matters pertaining to our business in this territory.

I wish to take this occasion to thank our friends and customers for the liberal patronage with which this office has been favored during the past fourteen years and beg to say that I will continue in the machinery business in Atlanta along line similar to those followed in the past, but probably with a more extended scope, with the view of being able to furnish mills with more general equipment than heretofore handled. Will also perform special engineering work, make appraisals, adjustments, etc.

Following an absence of a few weeks in the East I will make a formal announcement to the trade as to the exact scope of my future business.

Thanking you for your patronage, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
John Hill.
August 23, 1911.

Before a house where a colored man had died, a small darky was standing erect at one side of the door. It was about time for the services to begin, and the parson appeared from within and said to the darky: "De services am about to begin. Ain't you a-gwine in?"

"Ise would if Ise could, parson," answered the little negro, "but y'u see Ise de crape." — Ex.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.



Not for my sake— but yours.

No matter how much I want to sell you the Turbo—and I do, for that's how I get my weekly ten fifty—that's no reason why you should buy.

And yet you buy and I sell for the same identical reason—to make money. What I want you to realize is that the Turbo is a money maker for you. Further, I don't want you to take my word for it—sincere though I am.

I want you to ask the users—any of them—all of them—how they value the Turbo service.

THE G. M. PARKS CO. FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

Textile Directories

Southern Cotton Mill Directory

BY TEXTILE PUBLISHING CO.

POCKET SIZE \$1.00

American Textile Directory

BY LORD & NAGLE

Office Edition \$3.00 Traveling Edition \$2.00

Blue Book

BY DAVIDSON PUBLISHING CO.

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WILLIAM FIRTH, President

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

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Talladega, Ala.

John M. McLemore, Superintendent
Jesse Castleberry Carder
John Moncrief Spinner
E. R. Jacobs Master Mechanic

DILLING MILL,

Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. M. Williams, Superintendent
W. E. Tisdale, Carder and Spinner
J. A. Roberts, Weaver
G. T. King, Master Mechanic

HIGHLAND CITY MILLS,

Talladega, Ala.

A. Boachtold Superintendent
Bryant Pope Carder
M. V. Blankenship Spinner
Chas Reese Master Mechanic

WOODSTOCK MILLS,

Anniston, Ala.

H. O. Davidson, Superintendent
J. E. Pierce, Carder
T. K. King, Spinner
W. K. Van Zant, Weaver
M. W. Gilmer, Master Mechanic

ANNISTON YARN MILL,

Anniston, Ala.

J. A. Wilson, Superintendent
G. R. Carson, Carder
Chas. Johnston, Spinner
James Stanfield, Master Mechanic

AMERICAN NET AND TWINE CO.,

Anniston, Ala.

L. E. Ogletree, Superintendent
U. S. Henderson, Carder
D. H. Hazel, Spinner
M. S. Allen, Twister
W. C. Taylor, Master Mechanic

COOSA MANUFACTURING CO.,

Piedmont, Ala.

John H. Barlow, Superintendent
Walter Smith, Carder
Chas. Fagan, Spinner
George H. Farmer, Master Mechanic

MASSACHUSETTS MILL IN GA.

Lindale, Ga.

W. A. Marshall, Superintendent
W. R. Erskine, Carder
O. F. Benton, Spinner
H. M. Erwin, Cloth Room
H. H. Greer, Slasher Room
J. W. Watkins, Master Mechanic

Cotton Goods Report

Cotton Goods.

New York.—It is said that buyers have taken more interest and watched the market more closely than during the previous week.

The condition report showing a marked decrease in the cotton crop prospects has undoubtedly had a strengthening effect upon the market and has increased the courage of the buyers.

More inquiries are being received from certain large distributors of staple cotton goods, as to supplies on hand at the mills, and the lowest quotations agents will make for forward deliveries.

Prices are very much more firmly held in the gray goods end of the market than was the case last week, and both printers and converters are now showing more of a disposition to cover their requirements through the fall and into the winter months.

The shortening of discounts of certain lines of bleached goods practically represent an advance, and some of these lines are now said to be fairly well under order.

Inquiries and some orders are being received on Oasnaburgs, but as a rule buyers are not willing to meet the recent slight advances named on certain goods, but brown cottons have been moving to some extent, and supplies are reported to be unusually light for anything.

The Fall River print cloth market was one of unusual activity last week, and the manufacturers are wondering if it is to continue. For many months the market has been in poor condition, but the trading last week seemed to put it on a firmer basis. The total sales amounted to 200,000 pieces, while the previous week's sales amounted to only 130,000 pieces.

There was a good demand for 38 1-2-inch 64 by 64s, wide regulars, but the price of the mills was higher than the buyers cared to pay for this particular style. An ineffectual attempt also was made to gather in 64 by 60s, but the manufacturers held out for better prices. On 27-inch, 56 by 56, there was an increase in the bid, while 38-inch, 63 by 72, remained the same as the previous week.

Current quotations on cotton goods in New York are given as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in.		
std	3 1-2	—
28-inch, 64x60s .	3 1-4	3 5-16
Gray goods, 39-in.		
68x72s	5 1-8	—
38 1-2-inch, stds	4 5-8	—
4-yards, 80-80s .	6 3-8	—
Brown drills, stds	8	—
Sheetings, south-		
ern, std	8	—
Sheetings, south-		
ern, std	8	—
3-yard	7 1-2	—
4-yards, 56x60s .	5 3-4 to 5 7-8	—
Denims, 9-ounce .	43 3-4 to 17	—
Hartford, 41-oz. 40-		

inch duck	17	—
Tickings, 8-ounce .	13 1-2	—
Standard, fancy pts	4 3-4	—
Standard ginghams	7	—
Fine dress ginghams	7 1-2 to 9 3-4	—
Kid, fln, cambrics .	3 3-4 to 4	—

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.		
August 25, 1911	892,785	
Previous week	782,463	
Last year	790,179	

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Sept. 1.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, Sept. 1, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This yr.	Last yr.
Port receipts	58,317	
Overland to mills and Canada	917	
Southern mill takings (estimated)	5,832	
Gain of stock at interior towns	2,902	

Brought into sight for the week	68,268	
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT		

	This yr.	Last yr.
Port receipts	8,852,235	7,491,731
Overland to mills and Canada	970,961	865,459
Southern mill takings (estimated)	2,252,032	2,151,832
Stock at interior towns in excess of September 1	*31,344	

Brought into sight thus far for season	12,074,938	10,513,022
*Decrease		

The Cotton Crop.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 3.—The Commercial-Appeal weekly cotton review said Monday:

Reports are unfavorable east of the Mississippi river and in Louisiana. In Arkansas the feeling is slightly more hopeful by reason of the cessation of the rains and in Oklahoma and Texas a decided change in conditions is indicated.

Very heavy rains and wind damaged the crop in South Carolina, although rain may in the end add something to the yield from the late cotton.

Georgia reports considerable deterioration and a disappointing outturn where picking has begun. In Alabama and Mississippi the damage from cotton army worms is very heavy this week, the pest appearing over wide areas and stripping field after field of every vestige of leaf growth and young tender bolls. Conservative estimates place the loss in Alabama at 150,000 bales and in

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

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SELLING AGENTS
BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

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With a Reputation

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BRISTOL, R. I.



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Full Equipment for Practical and Technical Instruction in Cotton Manufacturing.

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The course includes Cotton Grading and Sampling; Picking; Carding; Combing; Ring and Mule Spinning; Warp Preparation; Designing; Plain, Dobby and Jacquard Weaving and Fixing; Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.

For catalogue and other information address

THOMAS NELSON, West Raleigh, N. C.

Excellent Location for Establishment of Cotton Mill

At a point in South Carolina, served by three railroads, we are in position to offer site for cotton mill, and will arrange with proper parties for the subscription of one-half the stock of a large mill.

Full particulars on request to

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Mississippi at about half as much.

The weather was slightly more favorable than heretofore, little rain having fallen in the valley, but a much longer period of dry weather is needed.

It is evident that the rains in Texas will add something to the crop and make a material addition if the frost is late. Some Oklahoma correspondents think the crop is as good as last year and while others

report an irreparable loss improvement since the rains is generally conceded. Cotton is opening rapidly in both States, but much faster elsewhere.

"We've been married for twenty years, and there's never been a quarrel in our house in all that time."

"I suppose you go into the street where there's more room."—Ex.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Some dealers claim that they did a fair business in cotton yarns during the past week and at better prices but the market on the whole has been irregular. Both weavers and knitters were in the market and bought for prompt and future deliveries, but knitters bought larger quantities for future deliveries than did weavers.

Underwear manufacturers claim that they are not getting any but small orders and that jobbers are slow to fill their requirements.

On all cheap lines jobbers seem willing to buy freely, in fact, they are willing to buy more of some lines than manufacturers are willing to sell and this is considered rather good evidence that their conservatism is inspired by a fear of lower prices rather than doubts of being able to sell goods.

The bulk of the business done for the hosiery trade was on combed yarns and there were inquiries out for several hundred thousand pounds of combed yarns for both prompt and late deliveries.

A few weavers have been covering their immediate needs and some believe that prices have reached bottom.

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	18	—
10s	18	— 18 1-2
12s	18	1-2
14s	18	1-2—19
16s	19	—
20s	19	1-2—20
26s	21	1-2
30s	22	1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	18	—
10s	18	—
12s	18	1-2
14s	19	—
16s	19	1-2
20s	20	1-2—21
24s	21	1-2
26s	22	— 22 1-2
30s	23	—
36s	25	1-2
40s	29	1-2
50s	32	—
60s	37	— 38

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	19	—
8-4 slack	20	—
9-4 slack	20	— 20 1-2

Southern Single Warps:

8s	18	—
10s	18	— 18 1-2
12s	18	1-2—19
14s	19	—
61s	19	1-2
20s	20	— 20 1-2
24s	21	— 22
30s	22	1-2—23
36s	26	—
40s	28	—

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18	1-2

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

A. M. Law & Co. F.C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

Bid. Asked

Arlington	140
Atherton	—
Avon	—
Bloomfield	110
Brookside	100 105
Brown Mfg. Co.	100 110
Cannon	120 141
Cabarrus	118 126
Chadwick-Hoskins	95
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100
Clara	110
Cliffside	190 200
Cora	135
Dresden	136
Dilling	—
Efird	100 125
Elmira, pfd.	100
Erwin Com	120
Erwin, pfd.	101 102
Florence	126
Flint	130 131
Gaston	90
Gibson	70
Gray Mfg. Co.	124
Highland Park	150 200
Highland Park, pfd.	104
Henrietta	170
Imperial	101 106
Kesler	125 140
Linden	—
Loray, pfd.	90 94
Lowell	181
Lumberton	251
Mooresville	423
Modena	90
Nokomis, N. C.	200
Ozark	92 110
Patterson	110 126
Raleigh	100
Roanoke Mills	155 161
Salisbury	136
Statesville Cot. Mills	96
Trenton, N. C.	—
Tuscarora	90
Washington, pfd.	101
Washington	30
Wiscasset	103 125
Woodlawn	100 103
Parker Mills, Com	20
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	162%
Pickens Cotton Mills	94
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	115
Riverside Mills	25
Saxon Mills	120 127%
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60
Spartan Mills	125
Toxaway Mills	72
Tucapau Mills	260
Union Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	50
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd.	—
Victor Mfg. Co.	10
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co.	95
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100
Watts Mills	95
Whitney Mfg. Co.	120
Williamston Mills	115 120
Woodruff Cotton Mills	115
Woodside Mills	—

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

10s	18 1-2
12s	19
14s	19
16s	20
20s	21
24s	22
30s	23
36s	24
40s	25
50s	26
60s	27
8s	18 1-2
10s	19 1-2
12s	19 1-2—20
14s	20 1-2—21
16s	21 1-2
20s	22 1-2—23
24s	23 1-2
30s	24 1-2—31
36s	25 1-2
40s	26 1-2
50s	27 1-2
60s	28 1-2
20s	24
24s	24 1-2
28s	24 1-2—25
32s	25 1-2
36s	26 1-2—27
40s	27
48s	30
50s	31
58s	32
60s	33
20s	28 — 28 1-2
24s	30 —
30s	32 1-2
36s	38 —
40s	44 — 45
50s	50 — 51
20s	28 — 28 1-2
24s	29 — 29 1-2
30s	33 —
36s	38 —
40s	45 — 46
50s	52 —
60s	61 — 62
70s	72 —

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Personal Items

A. M. Marshall, of Crouse, N. C., has accepted a position wth the Alpine Mills No. 2, Morganton, N. C.

C. F. Nance has accepted the position of second hand in cloth room at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Theron Stone, of Greenville, S. C., has entered the Southern Industrial Institute at Charlotte.

Robt. Davis has moved from Augusta, Ga., to the Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

J. G. King, of Rock Hill, S. C., now has charge of the spinning at the Century Mills, South Boston, Mass.

K. W. Ware has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Erwin Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C.

D. A. Medlin has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at Rhodhiss, N. C.

Robert Mayo has accepted position as night engineer of the Corsicana (Texas) Cotton Mills.

W. G. Reynolds has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Chadwick Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. L. McCleary has resigned as night engineer of the Corsicana (Texas) Cotton Mills.

J. Moss has been promoted from second hand to overseer cloth room at Glendale, S. C.

John B. Wright has been promoted from overseer carding to superintendent at Enoree, S. C.

J. W. Wofford has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at Enoree, S. C.

J. W. Knowles has resigned as overseer carding at the Lannett (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

Al Lavender, of Gaffney, has accepted position as second hand in spooling, warping and slashing at the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.

M. C. Duncan, of Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Century Mills, South Boston, Va.

S. C. Simmons, formerly assistant superintendent at Lanett, Ala., has become superintendent of the Pioneer Mills, Guthrie, Okla.

P. E. Books, of Cliffside, N. C., has accepted the position of general manager and treasurer of the Regal Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.

Jno. W. Stratford, of Kannapolis, N. C., was married last week to Miss Lola Thompson, of Polkton, N. C.

J. E. Whitesides, who has been at the Clinton (S. C.) Mills, has accepted position as overseer weaving at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

J. E. Batson, a former overseer at the Shawmut Mills, Shawmut, Ala., is now overseer carding at Lannett Mills, Lannett, Ala.

J. T. Hancock is now fixing looms at the Lois Mills, Douglasville, Ga.

P. C. Cozart, formerly card grinder at Century Mills, South Boston, Va., is now section hand in carding at Roxboro, N. C.

John W. Koon has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand at the Calhoun Mill, Calhoun Falls, S. C.

Jas. Westmoreland has resigned as second hand in weaving at Calhoun Falls, S. C., to accept a similar position at Iva, S. C.

J. M. Chapman, second hand in carding at the Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C., is recovering from an illness of some length.

E. F. Brumley has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.

B. F. Bumgarner, of Pineville, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of Pineville, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Erwin Mills, Greenville, S. C.

O. A. Reaves, formerly superintendent of the Appalache Mills, Arlington, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Fairmont Mills, Fairmont, S. C.

J. W. Higginbotham, has resigned as master mechanic at the Corsicana Mills, Corsicana, Texas, and is now holding the same position with the Hillsboro (Texas) Cotton Mills.

McSanders, formerly with the Courtney Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C., has accepted a position with the Palmetto Supply Co., of Spartanburg, S. C.

Arthur W. Pitts, overseer carding and spinning at the Corsicana (Tex.) Cotton Mills, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Cuero (Texas) Cotton Mills.

C. N. Manney has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

J. H. Bagwell has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Dan River Mill No. 3, Danville, Va., and accepted a similar position at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

N. B. Davis has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Young Hartsell Mills, Concord, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Modena Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

D. B. Chandler, formerly overseer of cloth room at the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mill, is now filling a similar position at the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. F. Trail has resigned as master mechanic at the Mary Louise Mills, Cowpens, S. C., and returned to his former position with the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. Collingwood, until recently assistant superintendent and designer for the Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga., has resigned that connection and gone to Plymouth, Mass.

T. C. Murray has accepted the position of superintendent of Holt Granite Mills, Nos. 2 and 3, Haw River, N. C.

Frank Heymer in Europe.

We received a postal this week from Frank E. Heymer, formerly superintendent of the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C. He is now at Rottenbach, Glauchau, Germany, on a visit to relatives, but expects to return to the United States some time this fall.

Graham Clark Returns.

W. A. Graham Clark, textile expert of the Tariff Board sailed on the 28th from Liverpool, England, for home after spending three months investigating the cotton manufacturing costs of England.

Caught in Belt.

Julius Jarrels, son of Vance Jarrels of Cherryville, N. C., while working in the Melville cotton mill last Thursday was caught in a belt of the machinery and thrown against one of the cards, cutting his hip, ear and otherwise bruising him up right badly.

Death at Poe Mill.

Mrs. Lula Sizemore, an employee of the Poe Cotton Mill, Greenville, S. C., suddenly dropped dead last week. A coroner's inquest was held and the verdict returned was that she came to her death from natural causes.

Mrs. Sizemore was a widow and leaves three small children. She came to the Poe mill recently from Greer where she lived until the tragic drowning of her husband which occurred some time ago.

Woman is Missing at Arkwright Mill.

Mrs. Minnie Bates, aged 21 years and a resident of the Arkwright Mill village of Spartanburg, S. C., is missing from her home and her whereabouts seems a complete mystery. Her husband states that she left home August 21st, taking with her their child and also being accompanied by a Miss Jennie Brannon. The latter is a girl of 17 years who lives with Bates' mother.

It seems that on August 21st, Bates returned home from a trip to Mt. Zion and on reaching his home found that his wife and child had gone. In answer to his inquiries at her home, he was told that she had not been seen and that the Brannon girl was also missing.

Bates is almost distracted over the disappearance of his young wife and can think of no reason why she should desert him. He said that they had had no quarrel and that he had always provided for her.

Singing School.

W. W. Smith of the Brandon mill village will begin a singing school at the church in Woodside Mill village in the near future. Mr.

Thursday, September 7, 1911.

PATENTS

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Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

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Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D.C.

Smith has just recently closed a very successful school at Mills Mfg. Co. village and is now teaching a school at the Carolina Mill village.

A teacher was reading to her class and came across the word "un-aware." She asked if any one knew its meaning. One small girl timidly raised her hand, and gave the following definition:

"Unaware is what you take off the last thing before you put your nightie on." —Sx.

COTTON QUARANTINE

Continued from page 10
on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days.

The Entomologist referred to in Section 4 is the State Entomologist of South Carolina, located at Columbia.

None of the articles referred to in Sections 3 and 4 should be received from the States of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Mississippi or from any other State in which the boll weevil may hereafter appear, destined to points within the State of South Carolina, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate of a State or Federal Entomologist, stating that such articles originated in a locality where, by actual inspection, the boll weevil did not exist.

Should it occur that shipments of the quarantined articles originating in the territory referred to in the preceding paragraph reach a station within the State of South Carolina not accompanied by proper certificate, the Agent will immediately notify the State Entomologist of the arrival of such articles and will be governed by his advice as to disposition of same. Should such articles be confiscated or destroyed while in the possession of this Company, a report should be immediately made to the Freight Claim Agent, Superintendent of Transfers, Division Superintendent and to this office.

The same will also apply to shipments of freight packed in any of the articles referred to in Sections 3 and 5 of the Act.

Unless the provisions of this law are complied with such shipments will not be accepted by this Company.

G. W. Taylor,
Gen. Supt. of Transportation.
Approved:
E. H. Coopman,
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

Export Problems.

(Continued from page 3.)

Those American who have capital enough and patience enough to establish themselves in the right way and to see their business through to a profitable finish will certainly do well in taking advantage of some of these opportunities, but just as it is certainly the case that British and German importers buy American, Italian and Swedish goods, so it will certainly be the case that American importers, if they are to be successful, will handle goods from other countries as well as those manufactured in the United States of America, although they will, of course, from policy, no less than inclination, make our own goods their specialty.

The sooner American manufacturers get out of their heads the idea that British, German or other importing houses in Latin American markets are there simply to fly their country's flags, and that they are not interested in any but goods from their own countries, and the sooner an aggressive effort is made to secure more business from these without waiting for the establishment of American merchants, so much the sooner and more rapidly will our business with such markets expand. These merchants do their business on strictly business lines, and manufacturers must treat them in precisely that fashion.

I may close these somewhat random observations by telling another story apropos of the imitation of American goods by foreign importers. Six or eight years ago an American manufacturer of hay presses visited a certain foreign market and succeeded in interesting a British merchant there in his machines.

Orders followed along in increasing volume for two or three years when they suddenly fell off. Happening to visit the country in question at about this time I was asked by the American manufacturer to ascertain the reason for the falling off of business. The British merchant "made no bones" about it. He explained that the American hay press was all right, gave satisfaction and was developing a large business. Certain German manufacturers visited that market, saw what was being done with the American hay press, made something similar and succeeded to a limited extent in introducing the German presses. But, keeping close watch on the market, the Germans soon learned that the presses might be better adapted in a certain way to local ideas. No sooner realized than carried out. The British merchant was very glad to take up the German machines that had thus been adapted to local requirements, although they were not cheap machines. It will be noted that this British merchant bought indiscriminately, as they commended themselves to him, American or German hay presses, that he did not make an attempt to have the machines made in England, his home country, and that the great fault of the American manufacturer lay in letting the business once started take care of

its own development. If the American had followed this business up, had learned of the changes desirable, which could be very easily incorporated in his own apparatus, had brought to bear in frequent visits to his British customer all the influence of his personality and his salesmanship, the chances are that today that British merchant would be handling nothing but American mabs hay presses instead of the very limited number he now buys.

Foreigners in the Industry.

(Continued from Page 4.)

they gradually moved away. Only a remnant of this large number of persons still remains at the mill.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have laws requiring emigrant agents who solicit laborers for employment outside of the State to procure a license. In North Carolina the fee is \$100 to be paid to the State and \$100 to each county in which such agent does business. The penalty for soliciting laborers without paying the tax is a fine of at least \$200 or imprisonment. In South Carolina the license fee, \$2,000 for each county, is practically prohibitive. The penalty for doing business without a license is \$1,000 to \$5,000, or imprisonment from four months to two years. In Alabama the license fee is \$500 for each county, and in addition to this one city at least, Alabama City, imposes an extra fee of \$100.

The large mills employ agents, pay their license fee if they are to work outside the State, and send them into the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee to obtain employees.

Some of the cotton mill families remain at the mill during the winter months only and return to the farm each spring in time to begin its cultivation. Others return to the farm at intervals of a few years. The people who have lived in the mountainous section are quite likely to go back to the mountains during the heated months. Doubtless a large percentage never return to the farm or mountains, and of those who do it is not probable that any large percentage remain away permanently from the cotton mills after having once worked in them. The father and mother may tire of the excitement of the mill village, and wish to return to the quiet of the farm or mountains, but the children are usually unwilling to leave the associations of the mill village.

A particular study was made in the mountain region from which a part of the labor force of the cotton mills has been recruited as to the conditions of life among the class from which this labor comes. Among the poorer classes of farmers in the more remote mountain districts much extreme poverty and hard conditions of life were found. Living isolate in many cases a wretched existence from small and barren patches of land, with either no facilities or scant facilities for the education of their children.

opportunity for a normal social development, the comfort of this class and the opportunity for the education of their children could not fail to be improved by their migration to industrial communities. The coming to the cotton mills has wrought a greater change in the living and housing conditions of this class of operatives than in the case of employees secured from the lowland farms in the localities near the cotton mills.

Data regarding the housing conditions and illiteracy of 844 families in the mountain region will sufficiently indicate the primitive conditions under which they live. The families from which schedules were secured were, as far as practicable, representative of the class from which the cotton mills have drawn their employees. Four hundred and eighty-seven of the families owned the small farms on which they lived, while 357 farms were rented. Of the 844 families, 167 lived in frame houses, 172 in box houses, 467 in log houses and 38 in houses described as combinations of these types. Many of these houses were of the most primitive character and destitute of the simplest necessary conveniences. Two hundred and seventy-nine out of a total of 844 were found to be without even windows.

Of the 844 families reported 245 of them lived in single room houses, 331 in houses of two rooms, 137 in houses of three rooms, 69 in houses of four rooms, and 62 in houses of from five to nine rooms each.

Of the 245 living in houses containing only one room, there were two people who lived alone, 14 families of two persons each, 37 families of three persons, 58 families of four persons, 38 families of five persons, 39 families of six persons, and 57 families of from 7 to 12 persons each.

Of the total number of families, 713 or 84.5 per cent., lived in houses containing three rooms or less. The inadequacy of these houses and the primitive living conditions of their occupants is made further apparent by a statement showing for 841 families the number of persons habitually sleeping in a single room.

It was difficult to secure reliable data with regard to illiteracy. It was not practicable to apply a test in each individual case, and replies given by the individuals in question, or by other members of the family, had to be accepted, though in some instances these statements were found to be unreliable. The figures given therefore are under statements of the illiteracy, but to what degree cannot be indicated.

Out of the total of 781 fathers, 273 could neither read nor write and 59 could read but could not write. Of the 816 mothers, 346 could neither read nor write, while 89 could read but could not write. Of the 1,030 children between the ages of 12 and 20 years, 240 could neither read nor write, and 99 could read but could not write.

Very few operatives of the Southern cotton mills have come from New England. One mill in Mississippi secured about 100 people from Fall River, Mass., a few

years ago. Most of them were Germans, Swedes and English. The labor agent was paid so much per head and had persuaded many to come who had never worked in a cotton mill. The quiet of the little Southern town did not appeal to them and soon all but two of the entire number had left.

The Southern cotton mills have very few employees of foreign birth. Native employees do not take kindly to the idea of working beside the foreigner and this feeling tends to discourage attempts to obtain foreign labor unless it becomes a necessity.

A few Flemings, Croatians, and Germans were found in some of the larger mills. A very few of these came to this country several years ago, but most of them came in 1906 as a direct result of the efforts of the commissioner of immigration of South Carolina. In November of that year 450 steerage passengers from Europe arrived at Charleston, S. C., on the steamer *Wittekind*.

This marked the first successful undertaking to promote direct immigration from Europe to the South Atlantic section. This work was undertaken to supply the demand for labor on the farms and in the factories. The passage money of the immigrants who came on the *Wittekind* from Bremen to Charleston, the expenses of the agents of the State of South Carolina who induced them to come, and other incidental expenses were paid out of a general fund appropriated by the State legislature for the encouragement of immigration, to which fund private persons or corporations, including mostly manufacturers but some farmers, contributed to the amount of \$30,000 or more.

These immigrants wandered from place to place in the State and outside. Their discontent was due to the lack of sociability resulting from the small number of their countrymen and to the strangeness of the new country. Some of them furthermore, had been trained as silk weavers but knew nothing of cotton will work. At the time of this investigation in 1907-8 few of these people were found in the mills of South Carolina or of other Southern States.

Practically all efforts to secure foreign immigration into the Southern States covered in this investigation were suspended in 1907. This was partly due to the business depression and partly due to the failure of the *Wittekind* experiment, but principally to the more stringent restrictions concerning the bringing over of immigrants imposed by the national immigration law which became effective July 1, 1907.

The Reverend Moses Jackson was holding services in a small country church, and at the conclusion he loaned his hat to a member, as was the custom, to pass around for contributions. The brother canvassed the congregation thoroughly, but the hat was returned empty to its owner.

"Bre'r" Jackson looked into it, turned it upside down and shook it vigorously, but not a copper was "Bredern," he said, "I sho' is glad dat I got ma hat back again."—Ex-

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the Southern Textile Bulletin offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

Kansas City Cotton Mills Co.

Kansas City, Kansas.

Carding, Drawing, Speeder Hands, Spinners, Doffers, Spoolers, and Draper Loom Weavers Wanted.

Regular and steady work with good wages. Mill starting up September 1st to 15th; on light duck, etc. All modern machinery; strictly high class work. Healthy location, good water, amusements and churches of all denominations. Apply as above.

WANT POSITION as overseer of weaving or designer. Have been employed in Northern mills. Can furnish good reference, both as to ability and character. Address No. 38.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long experience both in carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 39.

Section Men Wanted.

Want two section men for speeder room. One for Howard & Bullough and one for Woonsocket. Mill on full times, 60 hours per week. Pay \$1.50. None but sober men who attend strictly to business need apply. Address G. L. Meachum,

Overseer of Carding, Knoxville Cotton Mill, Knoxville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position of superintendent of small mill or carder in larger mill. Have had long experience in good mills. Address No. 40.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning or as carder and spinner, 18 years experience. Now employed. Married. Age 28. Strictly sober. Can get quantity and quality. Address No. 41.

WANT POSITION AS DYER. Have had 15 years experience on dyeing and bleaching long and short chain warps and raw stock; also sizing. Have been five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 42.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving; 15 years experience on both white and colored goods. Can furnish references from first class mills. Address No. 43.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving or overseer and designer in large mill. Native of South Carolina. Long Experience. Best of reference. Married. Age 35. Can get production. Now employed as designer. Will go anywhere. Address 44, care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as engineer, master mechanic and electrician, 10 years practical experience on compound engines, motors and shop work. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 45.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can get results. Would like to correspond with mill needing first class man. Address No. 46.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Fourteen years as carder and spinner and four years as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 47.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving and designing. Experi-

enced on fine and coarse goods, also all kinds of dobby work. Satisfactory references. Address No. 48.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding, or carding and spinning. Have had long experience as overseer of both carding and spinning. Three years experience erecting and overhauling combers. First class references. Address No. 49.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Would accept position as second hand in large room. 15 years experience on sheetings, shirting, drills and box loom work. Address No. 50.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on colored and fancy goods and am an experienced designer. Now employed in the North, but wish to locate in the South. Address No. 51.

SUPERINTENDENT of long and varied experience, 39 years old, of moral and temperate habits. Now employed, but want larger mill and better salary. Correspondence or interviews invited. Address No. 52.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OF SMALL mill or spinner in large mill. 20 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed as assistant superintendent. Experienced on 4s to 60s both waste and cotton, long and short staple. Best of references. Address No. 53.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mills. Good reference. Address No. 55.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Experience on both plain and fancy white and colored goods. Long experience and good references. Address No. 56.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding; 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six and a half years experience as overseer in good mill. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 57.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am now assistant superintendent of a large mill and giving satisfaction. Can give as references, my present employers. Address No. 58.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have

Thursday, September 7, 1911.

had long experience and can give satisfaction. I can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 59.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding and combing or spinning. Long experience; 30 years old, married, strictly sober and can get quantity and quality at right cost. Address No. 60.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning; 15 years experience in both weaving and yarn mills. Can furnish references from good mills. Address No. 61.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on almost all lines of goods manufactured in the South and can furnish fine reference. Address No. 62.

WANTED BY PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. White or colored raw stock, long or short chain beaming and quilling hosiery yarn, fancy mixes, mock twists, etc., 4s to 60s. 15 years as superintendent at present employed; reference No. 1; can come 30 days notice. Address No. 63.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed as superintendent, but would change on account of health of family. 40 years old and have held one position 11 years. Would like a mill in run-down condition. Address No. 64.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in first-class mills on both white and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 65.

WANT POSITION AS OVERSEER OF WEAVING. Have had long experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references. Would be willing to take a small amount of stock in the mill. Address No. 66.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by young man experienced on from 8s to 75s yarn, carded and combed. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 66.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 67.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can furnish best of references. Address No. 68.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 69.

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T. B. WALLACE
Superintendent

Empire Duplex Gin Co.
New York, N. Y.

WATTS MILLS
Laurens, S. C.

Laurens, S. C., July 12th, 1911.

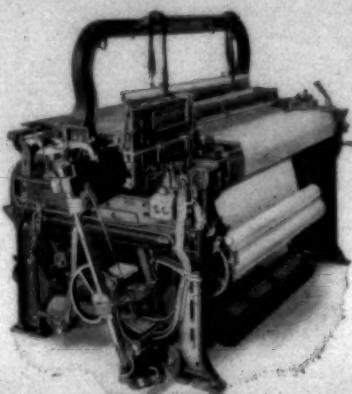
Gentlemen.—After having six weeks experience with your Cleaner, Opener and Bloomer, known as C. O. B. Machine, I take pleasure in saying that results have far surpassed my expectations. This machine fills a place in the cotton mills, that when its practical utility is known to mill men, cannot be dispensed with. It not only opens up and fluffs the cotton, but a surprising amount of dirt, seeds and motes are removed by it. I think I can safely say that the speed of beaters can be reduced 20 per cent., thereby saving a large amount of broken fibers caused by excessive beating. We are also able to obtain better regularity of counts which I attribute to the fact that the cotton is properly opened and fluffed by this machine before it enters into process. I think it will take only about ten minutes of any practical mill man's time to be convinced of its advantages.

Very respectfully,

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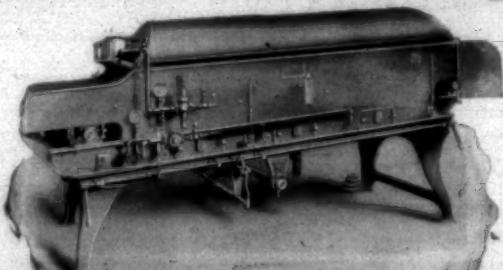
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